

Perpetual Motion Energy

Cross-reference to related Application

The present application is based on:

Patent No.: US 6,664,475 B1, issued on Dec. 16, 2003.

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Application. No.: 10/337,839, filed on Jan. 8, 2003.

Provisional application No. 60/345610, filed on Jan. 4, 2002

Background of the Invention

1. The intention of the present invention is to replace oil, gas, and coal as major sources of energy, by replacing them with perpetual motion energy. Furthermore it is the intention of the present invention is to provide perpetual, efficient, reliable, clean and economical energy through the use of batteries. Furthermore, and more particularly, the present invention relates to a circuit for electric cars or vehicles, showing how: two or more batteries transmit electric current and amps. to a Electric Wire Distributor Connector; the distributor sends electric current and amps. to a electric motor; the electric motor provides power, and also rotates a generator; the generator charges two or more batteries; the distributor also recharges the batteries by recycling one hundred percent or more energy back to the batteries to produce perpetual motion energy. The batteries do not have to be recharged by any other source.

Furthermore, the same circuitry can be applied to in-house electric generators to supply electricity and heat energy to residential, and commercial buildings.

2. Description of the Prior Art

It is a feature of the invention to provide an electric wire distributor connector for receiving and distributing electric current through electric wires, with the connector comprising a connector housing, and a distributor comprising a distributor housing. The connector housing and distributor housing are connected together and made from a non-conductive material. The electric wire distributor connector housing comprise a detachable top and bot-

tom cover placed one on top of the other.

Another feature of the invention is to provide an electric wire distributor connector of the aforementioned type wherein the connector housing and cover define an inlet therebetween for respectively receiving electric wires, a terminal assembly comprising a plurality of mounting blocks attached to the connector base and a plurality of metallic conductors operatively attached to the mounting blocks, one metallic conductor for each mounting block.

Still another feature of the invention is to provide an electric wire distributor connector of the aforementioned type wherein a plurality of metallic extension rods are provided, each having a pair of ends, one extension rod for each of the metallic conductors, with one end of each extension rod being attached to a corresponding metallic conductor; and a plurality of spaced apart metallic distributors placeably one above the other with the other end of the extension rod attached to a corresponding distributor to transfer current from the metallic conductors to the distributors and vice versa. connector of the aforementioned type wherein exposed ends of the electric wires are placed between the U-shaped members and the tops of the metallic conductors and thereafter the threaded fasteners are tightened to releasably attach the wires to the metallic conductors.

Another further feature of the invention is to provide an electric wire distributor connector of the aforementioned type wherein the threaded fasteners of the terminal assembly form the clamping members, with the exposed ends of the wires wrapped around the threaded fasteners and the threaded fasteners are then tightened to clamp the ends of the wires against the metallic conductors.

A still further feature of the invention is to provide an electric wire distributor connector of the aforementioned type wherein annular sealing members can be located in grooves formed between the conductor housing and the cover where cables containing the electric wires pass through the inlet to resist any flow of water into the connector and distributor housings.

Another further feature of the invention is to provide an electric wire distributor connector of the aforementioned type wherein the distributor housing can have a circumferentially extending wall projecting upwardly from said distributor housing, an opening provided in said wall, with said connector housing received in said opening and secured to said distributor housing.

A final feature of the present invention is to provide an electric wire distributor connector of the aforementioned type wherein there can be one or more connector housings.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A feature of the present invention is one or more batteries transmit electric current, and amps. to a, Electric Wire Distributor Connector.

Another feature of the present invention is a distributor transmits electric current to a electric motor.

Still a further feature of the present invention is a electric motor provides power, and also rotates generator.

A further feature of the present invention is a generator charges one or more batteries.

Still another feature of the present invention is a Electric Wire Distributor Connector recharges the batteries by recycling one hundred percent or more energy back to the batteries to produce perpetual motion energy.

A further feature of the present is a regulator to regulate the flow of electric current where necessary.

Still another feature of the present invention is electric cars or vehicles can run on per-

petual motion.

A further feature of the present invention is a generate can provide electricity and heat energy for residential and commercial buildings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 Is the perspective view of the electric circuitry for perpetual motion energy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

One of the many uses for the electric wire distributor connector is illustrated in the electrical circuit 200 of Fig. 1 where four batteries 202, 204, 206, 208 are illustrated. These batteries, as an example, may be the batteries used to provide power to run an electric car or vehicle. The current or voltage, and amperes from batteries 202 and 204 is directed to the electric wire distributor connector 100 at terminal assembly 150. Batteries 206 and 208 are directed to terminal assembly 170. One of the terminal assemblies 140 of distributor 100 is connected to and drives a battery driven motor 210 which is in turn connected to and drives a generator 212 by a shaft 213. The generator 212 directs the current or voltage, and amperes to the batteries 202-208 inclusive to recharge the batteries. Terminal assembly 250 distributes electric current or recycle electric current or voltage and, amperes back to batteries 202-208. Terminal assembly 250 can also generate electric current or voltage the same as previously mentioned above at 140, 210, 212, 213 to recharge the batteries 202-208 inclusive. The procedures can be repeated as many times as necessary at added terminal assemblies to run the electric car continuously without the batteries being recharge from any outside source, which is perpetual motion. The above described circuitry can also be used to run a in-house generator system to provide electric, and heat energy to residential and commercial buildings. The generator can also be run by a v belt from a electric motor.

A regulator, preferably electronically controlled, can be used to control the flow of elec-